THE FARMER & GARDENER

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, E. P. ROBERTS AND SAMUEL SANDS—EDITED BY E. P. ROBERTS.

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TUESDAY, BALTIMORE: JANUARY 23, 1838.

STOCK OF FLOUR.

We have read many speculations and numerous statements of the stock of flour on hand; but while we trust that there will be a full supply to meet the demands of the country, we must confess that we repudiate every idea of the stock being large. Indeed, we are fully satisfied that a great mistake has been entertained with respect to the quantity of wheat grown last year, and believe, that in the aggregate, it was very far from being an average crop. We know that the yields in many parts of the country very far exceeded all anticipations that were entertained; but then we know also, that, in many wheat growing districts, for want of seed, much less than the the usual quantities were seeded, and hence the decrease in product.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

The proprietors of this paper have a few complete sets of this work on hand, which they will dispose of at the reduced price of $50 a set.—They are half bound and comprise each 15 volumes. The American Farmer, it will be recollected, was the *pioneer* in agricultural improvement in this country, being established in 1819, by John S. Skinner, Esq., to whose talents and industry its pages are indebted for, perhaps, the most valuable collection of agricultural matter to be found in any work extant. Those who desire to possess themselves of this valuable work will make early application as the number for sale is very limited.

We refer our readers to our advertising columns for the advertisement of the proprietor of Niles' Register, offering complete sets of that time-honored and valuable publication for sale. As a register of events there is no paper in the country that can compare with it, and we are sure that we hazard nothing in saying, that there is no work so indispensable to the library of the professional or public man. Besides containing a faithful compendium of all passing events, it comprises within its pages more copious reports of legal decisions, and a greater number of valuable public documents than is to be found any where else.—As a book of reference then, to the citizen interested in the occurrences of his country—to the lawyer who wishes to refresh his memory on adjudicated cases—and to the statesman, who desires to turn to public documents, it is an indispensable companion. And as an opportunity may not speedily again occur, we trust all who are able to possess themselves of a copy, will seize the present occasion to do so.

We are pleased to find by the following extract from a letter which we received from an esteemed correspondent, in Georgia, that the silk culture has a most zealous advocate in one of her best citizens, and while we congratulate the friends of the cause on so valuable an acquisition to our ranks, we must indulge the hope that his good example will have the effect of stimulating his neighbors to follow in his noble footsteps. The letter is dated,

"*Near Augusta, Geo. Jan.* 8, 1838.

"I am much pleased to see that you take so lively an interest in the cultivation of the silk-worm, because I have no doubt, nor have I had for the last fifteen years, that silk would become a great staple of our country. The cotton planters of the South, so long as cotton keeps up to from 8 to 10 cts. per pound, will not embark in an enterprise so new and so little understood by them; but let cotton get so low, that the planters will deem it necessary to set their wits to work to find something that will be likely to pay them better, and silk will be the article. I am much gratified that the Morus Multicaulis has found its way into many parts of Georgia. I imported some years since a few roots of the Morus Multicaulis, and have ever since been offering cuttings gratis, but such is the dislike of our planters to engage in new enterprises, that I have been unable to get them to accept of many. Last spring I planted 100 cuttings inthe mountain region of Georgia, and at the same time distributed about as many in the same section, and near by in Alabama. I have seen them since, and they were most flourishing.—I have a plantation in Western Georgia, and expect ere long to domiciliate there for life, and if I inform you in the summer of 1839, that I have an entire suit of silk, the product of my own worms, you need not be surprised, for it is fully my intention. And if I do not manufacture sugar for my own consumption, and some of my neighbors, it will not be for want of trying, if you will send me the beet seed.

"I have purchased a few fine cows, (free from English blood,) that I have no doubt will be superior to the best that can be purchased in England, for our use or section of country; and my cows will give as much milk as any of the English cows. They are more hardy, and eat less. I purchased them for 30 and 40 dollars, cow and calf. I have tried our English cattle—so I have our native cattle, and I am decidedly in favor of the native. If I should live three or four years, I will tell you something more of our native cattle.—Meantime I wish you prosperity and happiness, and am

Your most ob't serv't."

THOUGHTS ON THE MULBERRY CULTURE.

As the information and views contained in the subjoined copy of a letter, which we addressed to a correspondent residing in Anne Arundel county in this State, may be of interest to the general reader, we have thought it to be our duty to lay it before the public. As the purport of our correspondent's letter may be gathered from the questions he propounded to us, which are embodied in our reply, we have omitted it.

Baltimore, January 18, 1838.

DEAR SIR,—Your esteemed favor of the 15th instant by Mr. B******, was duly received, and I hasten to reply to its contents. No apology was necessary for propounding your very interesting questions, as it always gives me pleasure, heartfelt pleasure, to gratify every inquirer, according to the measure of my very humble abilities, even though he may chance to be a stranger; and let me assure you, that that pleasure is greatly enhanced, in the present instance, by the reflection, that the interrogator is one whose relations of friendship with me, give him a right not only to ask, but to expect to receive ingenuous answers to his questions.

You say, that you have "read my memorial to the General Assembly, and have been so far *inoculated with the silk worm fever*, as to desire the information which your queries call for."—Those queries, I shall answer in the order in which you have propounded them; but before I do so, let me express my regret, that the low state of the "*silk worm fever*" in this State, places you entirely beyond the pale of its *infection.* Would that it were either *endemic, epidemic* or *infectious;* under the existence of any of these forms of the *disease*, if I may so term it, I should have hopes of its producing as radical and salutary a change in the pecuniary affairs of Maryland, as have the cholera in those diseases peculiar to our

country, previous to the visitation of that dreadful scourge of humanity upon our shores.

"1st. Are there not diseases to which the Silk worm is subject, which prove mortal and defy remedies?"

This interesting creature, like man, has to contend with many diseases, and like those which afflict the latter, there are some which *defy remedies* and prove mortal. Without entering into a pathological description of those diseases, or of their curative treatments, I will barely enumerate them, and refer you to my Manual for the necessary prescriptions. They are the *passis*, a disease which appears after the first moulting—*the grasserie*, a disease to which they are subject towards the second moulting, and towards the third and fourth ages—*the lusette* or *clairette*, a disease which attacks them in their fifth age—*the yellows*, a malady to which they are sometimes heir at the end of the fifth age, when they are about to spin—*the muscardine*, or *numbness*, a disease which also attacks them in their fifth age—the *tripes* or *mort blanc*, a disease which mostly appears during moist and rainy weather, or which may owe its paternity to the filthiness of their apartment.

This, you will conclude, is almost as appalling a catalogue of diseases as is to be found in any learned treatise on *Nosology*; but believe me those diseases are by no means so formidable as they appear; for as they may all be traced to some one, or more of these causes, combined,—*impure air—contracted apartments—exposure to sudden atmospheric transitions, irregular or over feeding, stinted feeding, or improper food*—they are all within the control of *preventive means*; and an *ounce* of prevention, as the old saying has it, is worth a *pound* of cure. By proper *ventillation of their apartments—by the correction of damp air proceeding either from rainy or moist weather—by keeping them clean and free from vegetable offal, or the accumulation of their own ordure—by preserving a slight brisk fire in their apartments in wet, damp weather—by feeding them regularly, in proper quantities, and with proper food—by fumigating the room whenever a mephitic exhalation is observable*;—by following these rules, one and all of the above enumerated diseases may be prevented; and for myself, I should rely entirely on these preventive means, being so infinitely preferable to all curative ones—my plan is, to keep the subject *well*, and save him from the painful relation of *patient*.

The recipes for fumigations most to be relied upon, are, 1. 6 oz. of *common salt*, 3 oz. of *oxyde of manganese*, 2 oz. of water and two-thirds of a spoonful of oil of *vitriol*—the whole to be put into a black bottle, and kept corked: whenever fumigation is necessary, uncork the bottle and move *briskly* through the room, keeping the bottle above your head during the time. After passing through the avenues of the hurdles twice or thrice, cork up your bottle and put it away in some safe place until wanted again—2. *Chloride of lime* to be spread on plates and placed at convenient distances throughout the apartment. This I look upon not only as the *safest*, but the most efficacious corrector of fetid air. Its virtues for this service were first discovered by Mr G. B Smith, of this city, but subsequently was *re*-discovered by an illustrious professor of Paris, and made the subject of a learned paper to *his astonished Academy*. So you see, after all, that all these diseases are to be overcome by *cleanliness, proper feeding and fumigation*.

"2. Are there not enemies that are highly destructive to the worms, and prevent their developing their cocoons?"

They too, like man, have their enemies. There is the industrious *ant*, *birds*, *fowls*, *mice*, *rats*, *weazels*, *lizards*, *flies and spiders*, which each and all delight to revel upon those inimitable *artistes*; but they too, are only formidable in name, as they are easily disposed of—so let them not disturb the quiet of your slumbers.

"3. Is the knowledge of the use of the machine by which the Silk is disengaged from the cocoons difficult of attainment?"

With the exception of the Italian Reel, I have never seen any of the various machines invented, in operation, but Brookes'. Of the Italian, I have no opinion. But I will wager my head to a "dernier," that your good lady, or either of your daughters, would obtain a perfect knowledge of the latter in half a day. It is so simple in its construction, so easy of comprehension, that any one that runs may read all its mysteries. Besides, this machine unwinding the gossamer thread, it makes *choice sewing silk*, at the same operation, a thing not to be despised in these money-loving-times, as it adds three dollars to its value per pound, and a woman can spin two-thirds of a pound per day, thus making her labor equivalent to two dollars in that time.

"4. Will the ordinary outbuildings of a farm answer for cocooneries?"

I answer, yes. He who has a sound *barn*, that will keep out wind and rain, or a *tobacco house*, possessing the same qualifications, has a cocoonery already built. In France and Italy, the peasant's hut, the more comfortable farmer's dwelling or barn, are their places of feeding. To be sure, in both these countries, there are wealthy individuals, who have extensive edifices dignified with the name of *Laboratories*,—which we Republicans have translated into *Cocooneries*,—but costly houses are not at all indispensable—the pride of a proprietor may be thereby gratified, but the worm will just as contentedly take his meal in a barn or tobacco house, as in a palace; and if it be kept *clean*, dry and properly ventilated he will thrive as well; for believe me that "good digestion" would "wait on appetite" *there* with as keen an edge. So you see, that you who have both tobacco houses and barns need not be frightened at the expense of erecting a *cocoonery*, as you have several goodly ones already built to your hand, which need nothing but the fixtures to make you the rival, so far as convenience and utility are concerned, of the proud and wealthy Count *Dandolo*, who derived his most honored celebrity, from being the most extensive silk-worm raiser in all Italy.

"5. What, in your opinion, would be the effect of legislative bounties?"

To this question I answer, *most beneficial and salutary*. To prove the correctness of this emphatic opinion, I would refer you to the effect of the bounties recently granted in the State of *Maine*, for the encouragement of the growth of wheat. Maine, as I presume you know, has always heretofore been a dependant upon other States for her bread stuffs. In 1836, it has been computed upon good data, that she was purchaser to the amount of 150,000 barrels of flour of other States: by an act of her legislature, I think passed in that year, a handsome bounty was offered to the grower of every 20 bushels of wheat, and the effect has been truly "*beneficial and salutary*"—it has acted like a charm upon the farmers of that State—men who had been nurtured in the belief, that the climate and soil of Maine, from the days of their youth, were inauspicious to the growth of this grain, became sudden converts to the faith that it could be grown. They went to work, turned up their ground, put in their seed, and what is the result? I have stated that in 1836, she was a purchaser of 150,000 barrels!—and now we are told, that in 1837, in one "little year," her hardy and industrious yeomanry have produced 1,600,000 bushels of wheat, which is equal to 320,000 barrels of flour; having in that short period changed their relative condition from that of *buyer*, to the more profitable one of *seller*.—This has been thus magically, as it were, brought about by the liberal policy of the legislature. We have been assured, upon competent authority, that the wheat bounties paid, and to be paid, by the treasury of *Maine*, for wheat grown in that State in 1837, will amount to $150,000. This is, to the superficial thinker, a large sum to be appropriated for such a purpose; but when the sum of individual and public good that will result from it is properly and rationally considered, it will be found to preponderate over every consideration of a pecuniary character. What *was* the condition of Maine? A dependant upon her sister States for the very bread consumed by her people.—What is *now* her condition? She has not only produced enough for home consumption; but has a *surplus* for exportation. Who, as a citizen of Maine, in whose bosom the glow of patriotism dwells, will object to an enactment so wise, so munificent? There is none so recreant to the calls of those generous impulses which dignify mankind and render him at once the object of love and respect. This one instance must suffice—though I could bring numerous others to my aid—to convince you, that bounties on the growers of Mulberries and feeders of Silk worms, would prove "*beneficial and salutary*." They would excite enterprise, stimulate industry, and develope resources, both mental and physical, that are not now "dreamt of in your philosophy." The mere circumstance of one's being patronised by his government, is sufficient to call into vigorous action the most latent energies of his mind, and in proportion as he is patriotic or virtuous, so will his exertions be directed to the achievement of the laudable object. Why is it, that a man, who, by his vices, has lost his *caste* in society, becomes indifferent to public opinion? It is because he feels that no one cares for him; that he is an object loathed by those who were once his friends. But on the other hand, convince a man that he has the respect of his fellows, that by his actions he has fixed upon their regards, and call upon him to achieve some noble emprise, and difficulties and danger dissolve before his daring; he overcomes every obstacle. The *rationale* of

the thing is easy of solution—his self esteem has been gratified; his ambition aroused, and fame having marshalled him the way, he grapples and overcomes all impediments between him and the lofty goal of his aspirations, with more than a giant's strength.

"6. What amount in money-value, will any given number of acres in the Mulberry and Silk Culture, give to the labor of the State."

This question "though last is not the least in my affections," for it opens a wide prospective field of promise for the people of my native State, if they should but have the wisdom and forecast to improve the opportunity now presented for their acceptance. As your query gives me the privilege of assuming any given number of acres as my *datum*, I shall fix upon the same number named in my memorial to the General Assembly, and show by my detail, that the aggregate sum therein stated, is much, very much, below what may be realized. I state as my belief, in that paper, that in ten years, if the people so will it, the agricultural products of the State may be increased in amount, by the Silk culture, *five millions* of dollars; the data I therein furnish, proves that that sum is not a moiety of the amount that may be produced on 5,000 acres. My object in thus keeping down the amount of product, is to be found in my desire to make no over sanguine calculations that contingencies might prevent the fruition of.

With these explanatory remarks, which I make for your satisfaction and in justification to myself, I will now proceed to answer your sixth and last query, and availing myself of its scope, I will presume that the culture in Maryland has so far progressed, as that her citizens have 5000 acres under cultivation. If the species of mulberry grown be the Morus Multicaulis, I maintain that each acre after the first year, will be capable of affording a sufficient quantity of foliage to feed a *million* of worms, and this, you will readily conceive, to be possible, when I tell you that these trees, or rather *shrubs*, for ordinarily, they do not grow higher than from 6 to 8 feet, will bear 3630 of them being planted on one acre, the eligible distance being 2 by 6 feet. Though low of stature, they make up for that deficiency in the number of their stalks,—hence their cognomen, *Morus Multicaulis*—the *many stalked* mulberry—and those *stalks* are filled with lateral branches from their starting place at the earth, to near their extreme points. Their leaves, too, are of great size, many of them being from 10 to 13 inches either way, and being so clear of stems, or indurated fibres, as to be nearly all edible by the worms.

Having supposed that 5000 acres are in the mulberry culture, I will give you the *data* of my calculations, in order that you may make your own, and thereby satisfy yourself as to the justness of mine. As 1 acre will feed 1,000,000 of worms, and 3000 cocoons will make 1 lb. of silk, so will 1,000,000 of cocoons make 333⅓ lbs. of silk; and as 1 acre yields 333⅓ lbs. of silk, so will 5000 acres yield 1,666,666⅔ lbs. of silk. It will require 10 children between 7 and 10 years of age* to gather the leaves and feed the worms which can be supported on an acre. Besides these, a careful person, male or female, should overlook them and see the work is faithfully done —this latter person, I shall leave out of my calculation, as the duty should either devolve on the head of the family, or some one of his household in whom he can confide, and therefore no actual *money* charge upon him. Then as it will take 10 children to an acre, so will it take 50,000 to attend 5,000 acres. If these children receive 75 cents per week for their labor, and they ought to get that or more, as the culture will bear it, they will each earn during the 6 weeks of the feeding season, the sum of $4½; or the wages of the 50,000 during that time will amount in the aggregate to $225,000. If they were to get $1 per week, the aggregate of their wages would be $300,000.

This is but one branch of the laborers to be employed. After the worms have spun their silk, then comes in the female department to convert the cocoons into sewings, or raw silk. The 5,000 acres as I have shewn will produce 1,666,666⅔ lbs. of silk. If this quantity be spun into sewing silk, as one woman is only competent to spin ¾ lb. per day, and there are but 213 working days in a year, she can only make 142 lbs. in that time, so that to convert the whole quantity into sewing silks, it will require the services of 11,737 women to do so: now if these be allowed $3 per month, their aggregate wages will amount to $422,732 for their year's services—if $4 per month, it will be $563,376. The money value of labor will then stand thus:

For 50,000 children as feeders at 75 cents per *week*, - - - -	$225,000
For 11,737 women as spinners at $3 per month, - - - - -	423,732
	$648,732

Or thus:

For 50,000 feeders at $1 per week,	$300,000
For 11,737 spinners at $4 per month, - - - - - -	563,376
	$863,375

Should a portion of the product be made into *raw* silk, as it doubtless will be, fewer females will be required for that service, as the silk *reels proper*, unwind a much larger quantity of cocoons than the machine combining both the operation of spinning and reeling. I should say, that four times the amount of work may be done, so that a deduction of female laborers in that proportion ought rightfully to be made for whatever quantity of raw silk which should be made. But suppose I assume as the sum of money-value for labor to be given to the State by this culture, is only $500,000, and I would then ask you, if the laborers employed be indigent white females and children, what a volume of real comfort and happiness would that sum confer upon that worthy, though suffering, portion of our state? How many countenances that are now dimmed with suffering, would it brighten? Look around you sir, in your own immediate neighborhood, if there be not many a poor widow with her helpless offspring, to whom such employment would not be emphatically a God-send? Have you not often in your experience through life, seen a poor man, the head of a family cut off, leaving behind him a widow and some four or five children utterly destitute? —In looking on such a scene of desolation, have you not often felt your heart's pulsation quicken almost to suffocation? If you have witnessed such a scene, so has every man in every neighborhood in our State—and to such—to thousands of suffering poor which are to be found in all the States of this Union, this branch of agricultural employment, would prove of the very first importance. Instead of the children of the poor being *burthens* as they now are, they would become so many *sources of revenue* to their parents, and while their labor would form an important item in the sum of individual wealth, so would it comprise one of equal moment in that of our State, for it is of such materials that national wealth is constituted.

It may be said that a large portion of this labor would be performed by the slave population of our state; but this does not in the least change the amount of appreciation given to the labor of Maryland; for their services would be just as valuable though their masters should be the recipients, as if the same amount was paid away to free white laborers, with this in favor of their masters, that it would be so much *saved*, and as the proverb says, a penny saved is a penny gained.—It is, therefore clear, that whether the labor be performed by the one description of laborers, or the other, the increased value in the labor of the State would be the same.

I have thus far confined myself to the *value* of *personal* labor, because I thought, from the *phraseology* of your question, your intention was that I should so construe it; but as I have thus confirmed to what I conceived to have been your views, let me take another and broader view of this subject. The *money-value* to be given to the *labor* of the State, by the occupation of 5,000 acres in the cultivation of silk, is what the silk produced will bring; for it is the *labor*, after all, that impartes value to the commodity from beginning to end. Let us see what that is. Now, as I have before shewn, 5,000 acres will produce 1,666,666⅔ lbs. of silk. This, if sold as *raw silk*, at $4 per pound, would be worth $6,666.666 66⅔—if as sewing silks, $11,666,666 66⅔. So you see, my dear sir, what an immense appreciation, even 5,000 acres of our worn out soil is capable of giving to the products of the State—or as you have it, perhaps, more properly, to its *'labor.'*

I think you will coincide with me in the opinion, that in *ten years*, the number of acres of land named above, may be appropriated to this culture without in the least interfering with our present systems of agriculture. And here let me assure you of the sincerity of my belief, that whenever this result shall have been brought about, that Maryland will be one of the richest and happiest states in the Union. What is to prevent us from becoming so? Apathy on the part of ourselves, and neglect on the part of those whose province it is to nurture and protect the public interests. Let me ask you sir, if when many of our most enterprising and industrious citizens are departing from among us, to return no more, as *citizens*—when many estates are left unoccupied, and

* We have said children of these ages, because they are just as competent to the task as adults—but grown females and infirm males are equally eligible attendants.

neighbourhoods in some of our counties literally broken up, if it is not mete that some noble effort should be made to arrest the evil? Does it not behove those who represent the descendants of that gallant band of granite hearts, who perilled for our liberties, to do something worthy of that fame they won so dearly? Does not self-esteem, patriotism, and state pride, all combine to demand that some substantive measures should be adopted to court and bring out the resources of Maryland. Our climate and soil are most happily adapted to this culture; and as it is well known that poor soil makes the best silk, why should we not embrace the occasion to render our worn-out fields available? To give profitable employment to our population—and especially to that portion of them whose helplessness commend them to our sympathy and protection? Self-interest, humanity, and public policy alike dictate the course.

Let me ask your permission to claim your attention a few moments longer, while I apply a few remarks to individual cases. An industrious poor man has *half an acre* in the culture, he and his working hands attend to his other farming operations—his *wife* and his *small children* attend to the feeding of the worms, and the former after the cocoons are made, converts them into sewing silks, by which she realizes a *clear profit* of upwards of *seven hundred dollars*, a much larger amount than her husband and some four or five working hands realized off of a hundred acres in ordinary culture—Another, with larger means, has 1 acre in Mulberry, his wife and children attend to it, and he gains by the operation a nett profit rising *fourteen hundred dollars*. A third, with still larger means, has two acres in the culture, and he nets a profit over $2,800—and these profits are exclusive of the value of their respective families' services. A fourth, with ample means, has his 10 acres in the culture,† and he receives a nett profit nearly amounting to $15,000 a year. Now I pray you to picture to yourself the relative degree of comfort and opulence which such a state of things is calculated to produce in a very few years. Examine the question in all its bearings; make the proper application of its benefits and its blessings, and I am sure you will stand up the bold and fearless advocate of the cause.

I fear I have taxed your time too heavily; but should my fears prove well grounded, my intentions must plead my apology; and in conclusion, permit me to subscribe myself.

Very truly, yours,
EDWARD P. ROBERTS.

† It is but proper that I should here state that such large culturists will find it to their interest to employ horse power, which would prove a saving in the cost of labor of at least seventy-per cent.

Large Hog.—A hog raised by Mr. Jacob Winder, near this place, was slaughtered yesterday, and weighed 463½ pounds. It was exhibited in the public square, on the preceding day, and many bets were made on its weight. The result proved that the judgment of the *knowing ones* (the butchers) is not always to be relied upon. In this instance all who expressed an opinion, or made bets, were deceived, or lost their money—they having much underrated his weight.—*Hag. Cour. & Enq.*

[From the Southern Agriculturist.]

OBSERVATIONS

On the employment of Salt in agriculture and horticulture, with directions for its application, founded on practice. By Cuthbert William Johnson. 5th edition. London, 1837.

(*Concluded.*)

'Horticulture—In the garden, much good may be effected by a judicious employment of common salt. I am indebted to my brother, Mr. George Johnson, for several important experiments with salt, in the kitchen garden; they were made with much care, and I can vouch for their correctness.

'The soil was sandy; and I abridge from his paper, read before the London Horticultural Society, in November, 1821, the following detail of the result:

'*Windsor Beans*—Produce in bushels per acre:

1. Soil without any manure,	135½
2. Soil dressed with 20 bushels of salt per acre, week before seed time,	217

'Onions.—Produce per acre:

	tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
1. Soil manured with 20 bushels of salt and 10 tons of farm-yard manure,	3	12	3	12
2. Soil manured with 12 tons of farm-yard manure,	2	10	2	19

'Carrots—Produce per acre:

1. Soil manured with 20 bushels of salt and 20 tons of manure,	23	6	1	18
2. Soil, 20 tons manure only,	22	18	0	26
3. Soil manured with 20 bushels of salt only,	18	2	0	0
4. Soil without any manure,	13	4	0	0

'Parsnips—Produce per acre:

	tons.	cwt.
1. Yard manure 20 tons, salt 20 bushels,	6	15
4. Yard manure, 20 tons,	6	11

Early Potatoes—Produce per acre:

	bushels.
1. Soil without any manure,	308
2. Soil manured with 20 bushels of salt per acre,	584

'I have, in my Essay, given at length the experiments of Dr. Priestly, upon various plants vegetating in salt and water. He found that the use of salt materially protracted the existence of the plant. Flowers, kept in water vases, continue much longer in bloom, if a portion of salt is added to the water. It is a common custom with the importers of exotic plants, to dip cuttings into salt water. Before the adoption of this plan, they almost invariably perished in the passage.

'To explain these curious facts, it is supposed that the salt acts as a stimulant to the plant. The word stimulant, however, being merely used for want of a better, as most of the amazing processes and wondrous phenomena of vegetable life are too inscrutable but for the eye of Him

"Who spoke the word, and Nature moved complete."

Among my very last letters received on the use of salt in the cultivation of plants, was one from an eminent florist, near Paddington, Mr. Thomas Hogg, and I will here transcribe his own words:

'"From the few experiments that I have tried with salt as a garden manure, I am fully prepared to bear testimony to its usefulness. In a treatise upon flowers, published about six years since, I remarked that the application of salt, and its utility as a manure, was yet imperfectly understood. It is a matter of uncertainty, whether it acts directly as a manure, or only as a kind of spice or seasoning, thereby rendering the soil a more palatable food for plants.

'"The idea that first suggested itself to my mind, arose from contemplating the successful cultivation of hyacinths in Holland. This root, though not indigenous to the country, may be said to be completely naturalized in the neighborhood of Haerlem, where it grows luxuriantly in a deep sandy alluvial soil; yet one great cause of its free growth, I considered, was owing to the saline atmosphere; this induced me to mix salt in the compost, and I am satisfied that no Hyacinths will grow well at a distance from the sea without it. I am also of opinion that the numerous bulbous tribe of Amaryllises, especially those from the Cape of Good Hope; Ixias, Allium, which include Onions, Garlic, Shalots, &c.; Anemonies; various species of the Lilly; Autholyza; Colchicum; Ranunculus; Scilla, and many others, should either have salt or sea sand in the mould used for them.

'"I invariably use salt as an ingredient in my compost for Carnations: a plant which, like wheat, requires substantial soil, and all the strength and heat of the summer, to bring it to perfection; and I believe I might say, without boasting, that few excel me in blooming that flower.

'"If I wished to refresh and improve a soil of what is called an old worn-out garden, exhausted by fifty years' cropping, or more, I would give it (½ or ¼ part at a time) a good dressing of lime in the autumn, spreading it as soon as it was slacked, and forking it in immediately. I would, a week or two after that, dig and trench it well in the rough, and lay it up for the frost to act upon; and then in the spring I would give it a good dressing of salt, (not less than six bushels to an acre.) The good effect of such treatment would be manifest for two or three years after."'

The above facts are conclusive; but to them we must add others of our own experience. During the last season, we applied salt to our land as follows:

1. In the middle of a sixteen acre field of cotton, we manured one acre with salt, at the rate of one quart to the task row (105 feet.) The salt was put upon the list, and immediately after bedded upon. The acre thus manured was formerly a cow-pen, but had been planted three years previous without producing any thing but stalk—this year it produced well for the season, and excelled every other part of the field which had been highly manured with well rotted compost. The appearance of the cotton grown upon it, from the beginning to the end, exhibited a healthy and vigorous growth, and had it not been for the severe storms we encountered, the yield would have been great.

2. On a field of high light soil, cleared late in January last, we applied one pint of salt to the task row, as in the experiments above. That we might test its effect, we left one row in the field unmanured with salt. The contrast was manifest. From the time the cotton came up to its maturity, that on the salted parts appeared better, and while the unsalted cotton dropped most of its

fruit, from the effects of storm and rain, the other suffered comparatively little. New land has been always considered precarious for cotton the first year; we are now of opinion, that if a sufficient quantity of salt is always applied to the same, that a good crop can be calculated upon. We believe no new land in our parish did as well as this.

3. Upon a field of fifteen acres, we applied as in the first experiment one pint of salt to the task row. We planted the land in corn; and though poor, we applied no other manure. The adjoining field of the same quality of land, was manured with green rye, ploughed in. The salted land yielded full five bushels to the acre more than the other.

We must here repeat, that the past season was not one for testing experiments. The several severe storms have placed the best manured and tended field upon a par with the most neglected. So well, however, are we convinced of the beneficial effects of salt, that we shall pursue the system extensively the approaching season, and if spared, we shall note the results for another year.

[From the Magazine of Horticulture.]

A FEW SUGGESTIONS IN REGARD TO PLANTING OUT FRUIT TREES.

Does it not frequently happen, that those about to commence planting trees are not sufficiently aware what a very important item the *soil* forms? Where the soil is not particularly adapted to the growth of fruits trees, is it not much better to devote a sufficient quantity *entirely* to that purpose, and render it fit by deep ploughing, trenching, manuring, and, in short, to make the soil of a suitable depth,—say eighteen inches,—than to plant our trees promiscuously over a large tract?

It is believed that a much greater quantity of fruit, of a much superior quality, may be grown on one acre of land naturally suitable for the purpose, or made so by art, than can be raised on several where its adaptation is not taken into the account.

It is doubtless true that trees may be made to flourish for a *while*, in a soil naturally barren, (or exhausted by injudicious cultivation,) by digging the holes, for their reception, very large and deep, filling them, when the trees are being transplanted, with a rich compost; but will they continue to grow, when they shall have extended beyond the bounds of the original excavation? Will they not, by degrees, become mossy, dwindle for a while, and finally sink into premature decay?

When one is obliged to plant trees on a sandy or gravelly soil, perhaps ditch or pond mud, (or clay in a less quantity,) with a suitable proportion of compost manure, spread on to the depth of several inches, and ploughed in, would be sufficient where apple or pear trees are to be cultivated.

Where cherry or plum trees are to be grown, it would be better to cart on a sufficient quantity of rich loam, sods, &c.; for plums, where it is practicable, perhaps a third or quarter part of *salt* marsh mud may be used with advantage, to make the soil of the depth.

Where peach trees only are to be transplanted, a light dressing of compost, consisting of stable manure, lime wood ashes and loam will answer the purpose.

An error, which has been practised to a considerable extent, is, that of transplanting the roots at a much too great depth for the trees to flourish with vigor.

The distance between the trees must be regulated by the size which they will probably attain: they should not be planted so near as to interfere with each other, when fully grown.

When manure is spread round fruit trees, an erroneous practice prevails of putting it too near their trunks.

Some varieties of apples and pears (it is probably the case with other fruit trees, vines, &c.) will flourish where others will not; the Roxbury russet apple requires a strong and rather moist soil to produce large and fair fruit; the Rhode Island greening flourishes on a comparatively light and dry loam; and the American summer pearmain (the tree is of small growth,) has the reputation of succeeding on light or sandy soils.

By some the autumn is preferred for removing trees, and by others the spring. The spring is doubtless to be preferred for the peach and plum: as regards apples and pears, if the ground where they are to be set is somewhat moist, transplant them in the spring; if it is rather dry, the autumn is quite as well. The general rule for fruit trees is, when the sap is dormant.

Select young and thrifty trees from the nursery, of good size, not forgetting the great importance of their having sufficient roots; dig the holes about six inches in diameter larger than the roots are, when extended, and let the trees be planted not more than one inch deeper than they grew in the nursery. It is generally advisable to put some *mulch* (bushes which have been mown answer a good purpose,) round trees the ensuing summer after planting them, if the weather should prove dry, to be removed in the autumn.

After trees have been transplanted, they will require attention to see that they are not preyed on by insects, that they do not get loose, and are kept in proper form by a judicious pruning; which ought to be performed annually, when the sap is in full motion.

If proper pains have been bestowed on making the soil suitable, and if the trees have not been transplanted in a *hurry*, should you not have the satisfaction of seeing them flourish, you will have no cause of self-reproach. E. M. R.

Dedham Dec., 1837.

[The above most excellent hints are from the pen of an amateur well versed in the cultivation of fruit trees. The careless manner in which the operation of planting trees is performed, is the great source of most of the complaints which are so often made about their future success. Let the above remarks be treasured up by all who are about planting fruit trees of any kind.—*Ed.*]

TRAINING VINES.

N. Haven, (Conn.) March 13.

Jesse Buel, Esq.—Sir: I have had the Isabella Grape in my garden since 1819; but the crop of fruit has not been good and full, oftener than once in three years. The failure has usually been caused by the *rotting* of the green fruit, about the time it attains its full size.—Every means of preventing that I could find any where suggested, has been fully tried; such as long and short pruning and no pruning—thick and spare, upright and horizontal training—topping the fruit branches, thinning them out, plucking the leaves, &c. without any perceptible benefit.

But having read or been informed, (I cannot say which) that in the vineyards of Madeira, the vines are trained on a horizontal arbor, about three feet high, in such a manner as completely to shade the whole ground, it occurred to me that it might be important, where the summer sun is very powerful (as with us) to shade the roots of the vines. To ascertain the effect of such a protection of the roots, in the fall of 1834, I pruned about 20 young vines, which had grown at random, so as to leave from five to eight branches, spreading all ways from the centre or root, like the spokes of a wheel, about four feet. These I tied up to stakes set in a circle around the vine, leaving the branches from twelve to eighteen inches from the ground. The vines were left in this state to grow as they would and by midsummer (1835) they completely shaded the ground, for six or eight feet from the centre. *No fruit rotted on these vines.* The experiment was continued upon the same vines last season, and with *the same result.* During both seasons the fruit on vines trained upon an upright trellis, (the roots of course exposed to the sun) has been in a great measure *lost by rotting.*

This experiment I should consider decisive, but for one circumstance, the vines first mentioned were *young* and the others *old.* Whether this has affected the result, is yet to be determined.

I ought perhaps to remark (what I was not prepared to expect) that the fruit ripened on the vines, shaded, as before described, a fortnight earlier than the others, and was in every respect better. N. D.

October 10th, 1837.—The experience of another season gives the same result stated above, except that none of the grapes ripened, being destroyed by the frost October 4th–5th. To ascertain the effect of the vine's *age* upon the fruit, I trained a vine upon a trellis, last spring, of the same age with those whose roots have been shaded, and the fruit upon it has been much mildewed and considerably rotted, while the fruit on the other vine has been bright and sound.—*Cultivat.*

[From the Yankee Farmer.]

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

The following conclusion of a report of the Penobscot Agricultural Society applies to many farmers in different parts of the country. There is generally great neglect as to agricultural tools, implements, and labor-saving machinery. While many farmers are paying a high price for labor, or neglecting necessary work for want of it, and sometimes losing much by not being able to accomplish their work in due season, they are neglecting to procure new and improved implements &c. which, at a small expense, would enable them to do away or greatly lessen these evils.

In the season of hoeing, we should prefer one hand with us and a cultivator, to two hands without this useful implement; we could do more work, do it easier and do it better. Some farmers suppose that the cultivator is useful only on smooth light tillage, but this is a great mistake; we have used it to good advantage on ground that was uneven and rough with turfs and loose and fast stones. It will not do so much good on a rough field, nor will a plough; where the plough can be used to tear up and turn over the soil, the cultivator may be used to loosen and pulverize it.

"It is with regret that we are compelled to make this very meagre report of one branch of the exhibition, which should, and might have afforded great interest and eminent usefulness to the farming community. The implements of the farmer are as essentially necessary to the prosecution of his work with profit and ease, as are the contents of the carpenter's chest to him; and no artizan of that craft is 'a workman' unless he possesses a sufficient number and variety of instruments best adapted to his vocation.

How different the case with our brother farmer! How few are his implements! How ill adapted to the ease, profit and convenience of his multifarious occupation. Instead of procuring the ool best calculated for a particular object, he 'puts up" with anything that has the semblance to the thing he needs. It is scarcely to be credited, the few tools to be found upon most farms, and good farms too, in our vicinity.

A plough, harrow, hoe and shovel, with a small sprinkling of forks and rakes, and a few nameless et ceteras, comprise the whole range of most of our tool sheds; and these too, so ill constructed! requiring in many cases, twice the power to use them that better contrived implements do; uselessly consuming time, talent and temper; to say nothing of the wear and tear of conscience that such fretting is apt to induce.

In this connection it may not be improper to remark, that one great cause of the want of success in agricultural pursuits may be found in the high price of labor, and the want of economy in the expenditure of that labor. The substitution of animal for manual labor wherever it can be advantageously introduced, adds greatly to the ease, despatch, and extent of a farmer's work; and it is matter of surprise that it should obtain so few *practical* advocates in our farming community; in theory it has numerous friends and supporters. How various are the enterprises to which Yankee ingenuity is directed in the construction of labor-saving machinery; and yet the farmer will look with satisfaction upon every invention that has no connection with his own vocation. The patent washing machines, and the shingle. and saw and clapboard machines, readily attract his attention, and excite his admiration; but the drill-harrows, improved ploughs, threshing, and other implements, more closely connected with his own calling, excite scarce any notice except an incredulous smile or a direct sneer. Now these things ought not so to be. The farmer can more readily and cheaply increase his non-consuming laborers, than any other craftsman in the community; and it only needs a little forethought and consideration,and determination to "go ahead," to break from the shackles of that ironsided old despot,—early prejudice. In other States, the grandsire's bag and stone, are giving way to the crank and wheel of the man of to-day, and until we follow such leaders, our labor will be drudgery and our farms a moth. Mr. Bull and Johnny Crapeau have a better chance to hire hands on their farms than Uncle Sam; but the old gentleman has a longer head, and more ingenuity among his tenants, and he must make up by head what he lacketh in hand.

There are, no doubt, many labor-saving contrivances that possess so many conveniences in theory, that they are exceedingly inconvenient in practice; but an intelligent, discriminating man will readily separate the simple, well contrived, well adapted instrument, which shows its object at a glance, from the complicated, counteracting contrivance of the muddy-headed schemer.

The Cultivator, for instance, with a horse, man, and boy, will hoe more ground in one day, than ten men with hard labor will hoe without it. The roller, with a pair of oxen or horses, will smooth more ground, and drive more stone out of reach of the scythe, than five times that amount of cost, in the shape of manual labor. A man or boy with a drill machine, will sow more turnip seed in three hours, than two men could sow in two days; and it shall scarcely be labor to him, while the backs of the men shall be as crooked as the furrows they sow.

No men who has a hill-side to plough, will pretend to turn his furrows up hill if he wishes to make "good work." He must either plough up and down hill and from very superior water courses by which his manures may run off, or he must "carry his furrows," and lose half his time and labor: let him put on a side-hill plough, and he will do in one day what it would require two days to effect with a common plough. Now there are few, comparatively none of these implements in use in this vicinity, and the instances above cited, show conclusively the great lack of Yankee inquisitiveness which prevails here, and which our meagre show of farming tools so strikingly exhibits."

GYPSUM.

Sulphate of lime, or common plaster of Paris, is found in a great variety of forms. It is either in regular crystals, in which form it is sometimes called selenite, or in large crystalline plates and masses, which are prefectly transparent and as pure as the finest plate-glass; or it occurs in fascicular or radiated masses, which are also crystallized; it is sometimes found in snow-white, scaly flakes, like foam or snow; it is sometimes semi-transparent, like horn; and, lastly, it is met with most commonly in large, fine or coarse-grained compact masses, forming rocks, and constituting large and extensive strata. In this form, it exhibits a great variety of colors—white, red, brown, blueish, white, &c. The variety of gypsum last described, constitutes all the hills and beds of this mineral, which are so frequent among secondary rocks, and in what are called the *salt* snd *coal formations.* It occurs rarely, if ever among the primitive rocks, and not often among those of the transition class. It is always found associated with the rock salt, whereupon salt-springs are found. It contains but few vegetable or animal remains; those that occur, are chiefly bones of quadrupeds, amphibia, fresh-water shells, and vegetable remains. Caves are of frequent occurrence in gypsum.—The purer semi-transparent specimens of gypsum are used for ornamental works, as vases, urns, &c., and for statuary; for which purposes its softness makes it very useful and easy to work, but this also renders it difficult to polish. In this last form, it is the alabaster of the arts. It constitutes the material used in making the fine plastering for the internal finishing of costly edifices, and gives the walls a most beautiful whiteness. It is also used, after being burned, for the composition of stucco-work of all sorts. But the great and important use of gypsum, or *plaster*, as it is usually called, is for manuring grass and grain lands; in which cases it is truly invaluable. And it is inconceivable how great an addition of grass will be obtained, by the sprinkling a peck of ground plaster upon the acre of land.

It is certainly the cheapest and best manure for grass and grain. It is found in all the countries of Europe, and occurs in very extensive deposites in New York, and in the Western States, in all which great quantities are dug and sold for the uses above described.—*Encyc. Amer.*

Wheat Flour.—According to Prof. Thompson, of Edinburg, one pound of good wheat-meal contains ten ounces of farina or starch, three ounces of bran, six drachms of gluten, and two drachms of sugar; and it is because wheat contains such portion of these substances, that it makes the very best loaf bread. The farina or starch is the principal nourishing property; the saccharine matter or sugar is also highly nutrient; but in the process of making loaf bread, it serves mainly, by its vinous fermentation, to produce the gas or air by which the dough is raised and the bread made light. The gluten is likewise a very nutrient property, but in loaf bread, it principally serves, by its cohesiveness, like gum elastic, to prevent the gas or air formed by the fermentation of the sugar, from escaping or passing off; and the gas being thus retained, inflates or puffs up the dough, and makes it porous and light. The bran with its mucilaginous and other properties, not only adds to the nutritiousness of the bread, but eminently serves to increase its digestibility, and to invigorate the digestivs organs, and preserve the general integrive of their functions.—*Treatise of Bread Making.*

Yeast.—Good housewives, who take pride in setting sweet and light bread before their families, feel vexed at nothing more than bad yeast. And they are some times put to a great deal of trouble in procuring a good article. The following is said to be a good receipt for making it: Boil one pound of good flour and a quarter of a pound of brown sugar, and a little salt, in two gallons of water for an hour. When milk warm, bottle it and cork it close and it will be fit for use in 24 hours. One pint of the yeast will make 18 lbs. of bread.

Food for Cows—M. Chabert, the director of the veterinary school of Alford, England, had a number of cows which yielded twelve gallons of milk every day. In his publication on the subject, he observes that cows fed in the winter on dry substances give less milk than those which are kept on a green diet, and also that their milk loses much of its quality. He published the following receipt, by the use of which his cows afford him an equal quantity and quality of milk during the winter as during the summer:—Take a bushel of potatoes, break them whilst raw, place them in a barrel standing up, putting in successively a layer of bran, and a small quantity of yeast in the middle of the mass, which is to be left thus to ferment during a whole week, and when the vinous taste has pervaded the whole mixture, it is then given to the cows, who eat it greedily.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

Farewell to Wood and Coal! Mr. Jas. Cook, [a very appropriate name] manager of the Gas Works, at Paisley, Scotland, has discovered that Gas may be substituted for coals as fuel in warming houses, cooking operations, &c. The principle is very simple, consisting only in the mixture of gas with five or six times its bulk of atmospheric air, and the burning of the mixture through wire gauze. Supposing then the fire is wanted near the ordinary position of the grate, a gas pipe is laid to the spot, and the jet is fixed pointing upwards, so as to be about four inches from the floor or hearth stone. This jet is surrounded with a sheet iron pipe or cylinder, of a diameter from 3½ to 7 inches, according to the quantity of fire wanted, and of the height required, say from one to three feet, and the top of the cylinder is covered with a piece of fine wire gauze, kept in its place by a small iron hoop, circumscribing the cylinder in the same way as the hair cloth is secured on the common sieve.

The atmospheric air is supplied by having the bottom of the above cylinder raised on supports a few inches above the floor, and the gas is thus so regulated by dampers, as to obtain exactly the quantity found best. An iron plate for cooking is fixed a few inches over the gauze, and thus these fixtures may carry on the cooking operations, while they serve as mantle piece ornaments in the drawing room, bed chamber, &c.

A perforated piece of cast iron may be laid on the top of the wire gauze, for the purpose of raising the flame a little above it, and of thus rendering it more durable.

We need scarcely add, that any number of these fire places can be fitted up in a kitchen range, so that if room permit, a dozen or a score of pots may be boiling, each on its own fire, while to make one boil fiercely, and another to simmer slowly, no labor with poker and tongs is required; all that is necessary is a small touch of the stop cock, by which every fire in the range may be made to burn with different degrees of intensity.

One jet will not only do the cooking for a small family, but heat an ordinary sized room. Kindling, wood, puffing, bellows, blowing, cinders, ashes, dust, &c., so annoying, expensive, and time consuming, are thus happily dispensed with. A person in kindling a fire has only to turn the stop cock, apply a lucifer or other match, and his fire in a second is in readiness for boiling a kettle, or frying a beef-steak, either of which it will do in a very few minutes.

☞ Mr. Cook, who has done more than any other person in Scotland to improve gas illumination, has no intention of taking out a patent, and what is a miracle in these times, has generously communicated the above invaluable discovery for the benefit of the world.

MISERIES OF INDOLENCE.

None so little enjoy life, and are such burdens to themselves, as those who have nothing to do—for

"A want of occupation is not rest—
A mind quite vacant is a mind distress'd."

Such a man is not of God's order; and opposing his obvious design in the faculties he has given him, and the condition in which he has placed him. Nothing, therefore, is promised in the scriptures to the indolent. Take the indolent, with regard to exertion. What indecision! What delay! What reluctance! What apprehension! The slothful man says, "there is a lion without; I shall be slain in the streets." "The way of the slothful man is as a hedge of thorns: but the way of the righteous is made plain." Take him with regard to health—What sluggishness of circulation! What depression of spirits! what dullness of appetite? what enervation of frame! Take him with regard to temper and enjoyment—who is pettish and fretful? who feels wanton and childish cravings? who is too soft to bear any of the hardships of life? Who broods over every little vexation and inconvenience? Who not increases real, but conjures up imaginary evils, and gets no sympathy from any one in either? Who feels time wearisome and irksome? Who is devoured by ennui and spleen? Who oppresses others with their company, and censorious talk? The active only have the true relish of life. He who knows not what it is to labor, knows not what it is to enjoy. Recreation is only valuable as it unbends us; the idle know nothing of it. It is exertion that renders rest delightful, and sleep sweet and undisturbed. That the happiness of life depends on the regular prosecution of some laudable purpose or lawful calling, which engages, helps and enlivens all our powers, let those bear witness, who, after spending years in active usefulness, retire to *enjoy themselves*. Prayer should be always offered up for their servants and wives, and for themselves too They are a burden to themselves.—*Rev. W. Jay.*

The "Farmer and Gardener" of the past week has some very judicious editorial remarks on the subject of Agricultural Schools and Agricultural Societies. The practical effects likely to attend the establishment of both are of the best description, and well worthy of being sought after. Agricultural Schools would afford the best facilities of farming as part of education, and Agricultural Societies would hold out the greatest inducements to superior excellence in the competition which they would create, and the honorable rewards offered for superior excellence. Let us talk as we may about Commerce and Manufactures, both of which are entitled to high appreciation, Agriculture is after all the most solid basis on which to rest a nation's permanent prosperity. The channels of trade may change, and markets for the disposal of manufactured articles may fail, but the nation, the wealth of which consists in the products of the soil, can never be any thing but independent. Great as are, confessedly, the charms of mercantile enterprise, and interesting as must be the processes by which crude material is fitted for the use of man, there is a simple beauty and unadosned grandeur in the life of the Agriculturist that wins us by its genuine worth, and makes us love it for itself alone. Free from unnatural excitement and breathing the pure air of heaven, the farmer placing his reliance on Providence and the strength of his arms, looks at a distance, unconcerned, upon the hurly burly of the world, and pities whilst he beholds such of his fellow-beings as may be struggling amidst its troubles. It is the most independent pursuit a man can follow, and weak indeed must those be who would despise it for its alleged monotony, or not seek the freedom from care which it bestows.—*Baltimore American.*

Cure for Rheumatism—Dissolve half an ounce of saltpetre in a pint of brandy, and take a table spoonful every day. It is said, by those who have tried the experiment, to be a most excellent antidote for that double twisting, painful complaint.—*Boston Post.*

NILES' REGISTER.

In reply to daily inquiries from Members of Congress and others, it is deemed proper thus to state, that complete sets of NILES' REGISTER, from its commencement in September, 1811, to the present period, can be obtained on application to Mr. PHILIP REIGART, the agent of the late Editor, in Baltimore, Maryland, or to the present Editor in Washington city, on the following terms, *for cash only*, payable on delivery, viz.

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AMERICAN FARMER.

A few complete sets for sale at this office.

GEESE AND TURKEYS.

The subscriber has for sale a few pair of those beautiful white Turkeys, so highly esteemed for sporting gentlemen's lawns. Also the large Westphalian Geese, from Richd. Barnet's stock, BOTH PURE WHITE.

oc 17 5t ROBERT SINCLAIR, sen.

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BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

☞ *These Prices are carefully corrected every* MONDAY

	PER	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,	bushel.	1 25	—
CATTLE, on the hoof,	100lbs	7 00	8 50
CORN, yellow	bushel	70	72
White	"	75	76
COTTON, Virginia,	pound	10	12
North Carolina,	"	—	—
Upland,	"	10	12¼
Louisiana —— Alabama	"	—	—
FEATHERS,	pound.	45	50
FLAXSEED,	bushel.	1 37	1 50
FLOUR & MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam.	barrel.	10 00	11 00
Do. do. baker's	"	—	—
Super How. st. from stores	"	8 00	8 25
" " wagon price,	"	7 75	8 00
City Mills, super	"	8 50	8 75
" extra	"	8 75	9 25
Susquehanna,	"	—	—
Rye,	"	6 50	—
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhds.	hhd.	21 00	—
do. in bbls.	bbl.	4 25	—
GRASS SEEDS, wholes. red Clover,	bushel.	5 25	5 50
Kentucky blue	"	2 50	3 00
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	3 00	3 50
Orchard,	"	2 50	3 00
Tall meadow Oat,	"	—	3 00
Herds, or red top,	"	1 00	1 25
HAY, in bulk,	ton.	12 00	15 00
HEMP, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	8
HOGS, on the hoof,	100lb.	—	7 50
Slaughtered,	"	6 25	7 00
HOPS—first sort,	pound.	9	—
second,	"	7	—
refuse,	"	5	—
LIME,	bushel.	32	35
MUSTARD SEED. Domestic, —; blk.	"	3 50	4 00
OATS,	"	37	—
PEAS, red eye,	bushel.	—	—
Black eye,	"	75	1 00
Lady,	"	1 00	—
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone, cargo,	ton.	4 00	4 25
Ground,	barrel.	1 50	—
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,	bushel.	—	—
RAGS,	pound.	3	4
RYE,	bushel.	90	95
Susquehannah,	"	—	none
TOBACCO, crop, common,	100 lbs	2 50	3 50
" brown and red,	"	4 00	6 00
" fine red,	"	8 00	10 00
" wrappery, suitable for segars,	"	10 00	20 00
" yellow and red,	"	8 00	10 00
" good yellow,	"	8 00	12 90
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	—	—
" ground leaf,	"	—	—
Virginia,	"	4 50	9 00
Rappahannock,	"	—	—
Kentucky,	"	4 00	8 00
WHEAT, white,	bushel.	1 80	1 85
Red, best	"	1 65	1 70
Maryland inferior	"	1 50	1 55
WHISKEY, 1st pf. in bbls. (excise)	gallon.	35	—
" in hhds. (excise)	"	34	—
" wagon price, (excise)	"	bbls	30
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	1 50	—
To Wheeling,	"	1 75	—
		washed.	unwash
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	40 to 50	20 22
Full Merino,	"	35 40	18 20
Three fourths Merino,	"	30 35	18 20
One half do.	"	25 30	18 20
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	25 30	18 20
Pulled,	"	28 30	18 20

MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

The subscriber has from 25,000, to 30,000 Morus Multicaulis trees now growing at his residence, with roots of 1, 2, and 3 years old, which will be ready for sale this fall, and which he will sell on moderate terms

EDWARD P. ROBERTS.

Baltimore Md.

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
APPLES,	barrel.	—	—
BACON, hams, new, Balt. cured	pound.	13	13½
Shoulders, do	"	11	—
Middlings, do	"	11	—
Assorted, country,	"	10	—
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	20	25
Roll,	"	—	—
CIDER,	barrel.	—	—
CALVES, three to six weeks old	each.	5 00	6 00
COWS, new milch,	"	30 00	40 00
Dry,	"	9 00	12 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,	100lbs.	1 62	—
CHOP RYE,	"	—	2 37
EGGS,	dozen.	12½	—
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,	barrel.	6 75	—
No. 2,	"	6 50	—
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	3 00	—
Mackerel, No. 1, —— No. 2	"	8 75	11 00
No. 3,	"	5 75	—
Cod, salted,	cwt.	3 00	3 25
LARD,	pound.	9	10

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank,	par	VIRGINIA.	
Branch at Baltimore,	do	Farmers Bank of Virgi.	1¼a1½
Other Branches,	do	Bank of Virginia,	do
MARYLAND.		Branch at Fredericksburg	do
Banks in Baltimore,	par	Potorsburg,	1¼a1½
Hagerstown,	¼a	Norfolk,	1¼a1½
Frederick,	do	Winchester,	1
Westminster,	do	Lynchburg,	1¼a1½
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd,	do	Danville,	1o
Do. payable at Easton,	do	Bank of the Valley,	1
Salisbury,	1 per ct. dis.	Branch at Romney,	do
Cumberland,	par	Do. Charlestown,	do
Millington,	do	Do. Leesburg,	1¼a1½
DISTRICT.		Wheeling Banks,	3a3½
Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria,	Banks, ¼p.c.	Ohio Banks, generally	6a7
PENNSYLVANIA.		New Jersey Banks gen.	5
Philadelphia,	par	New York City,	par
Chambersburg,	½	New York State,	3a4
Gettysburg	do	Massachusetts,	3a3¼
Pittsburg,	3¼	Connecticut,	3a3¼
York,	¼	New Hampshire,	3a3¼
Other Pennsylvania Bks.	2	Maine,	3a3¼
Delaware [under $5]	4	Rhode Island,	3a3¼
Do. [over 5]	1½	North Carolina,	5
Michigan Banks,	10	South Carolina,	6a7
Canadian do.	10	Georgia,	do
		New Orleans	12

TRY THE NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

NO MISTAKE!

Every article warranted. 500 Ploughs, right and left hand, from $4 to $20. Also the Hill-side Plough, well adapted to turn down hill. Wheat Fans warranted to take garlic from all kinds wheat. Cutting Boxes for straw, corn fodder, &c. at low prices. Corn-shellers, of different sizes and patterns, $15 to $20. Castings by lb. or ton, to suit ploughs or machinery. All repairs in our line executed with durability, neatness and de-patch.

Also, Cline's combined Plough

J. T. DURDING.

de 12 tf

A DURHAM BULL FOR SALE.

UNCAS, a beautiful white Bull of the improved Durham short-horn breed, 3 years old, will be sold a bargain, $250, as his owner, desirous of changing his cross-bought another bull at the sale of Mr. Whittaker's stock. Uncas has a pedigree tracing to the herd-book, and will be warranted pure.

☞ Applications by letter to be post-paid. Address

a 29 EDWD. P. ROBERTS, Baltimore, Md.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS SEED.

Just received from the South West a lot of Kentucky Blue Grass Seed This grass is particularly desirable for pastures and for hay, and forming fine green or rather blue lawns, &c.

R. SINCLAIR, JR. & Co.,
Light, near Pratt-street, Balt.

FARMERS' REPOSITORY,

PRATT STREET,

Between Charles & Hanover sts. Baltimore, Md.

During the last four years the Proprietor has erected two extensive Establishments for the manufacture of Agricultural Implements generally, including an extensive Iron Foundry. Trip Hammer, &c. With these facilities, and the most experienced workmen, (many of whom have been several years in his employ,) and the best materials, he flatters himself that he will continue to give general satisfaction to his customers, his object is to confine himself to useful implements, and to have them made in the best possible manner and on reasonable terms.

The following are some of the leading articles now on hand, viz. his own Patented Cylindrical Straw Cutters, of various sizes and prices—these machines have never been equalled by a similar machine in any part of the world.

- Corn and Tobacco Cultivators
- Superior Grain Cradles
- Weldron Grain and Grass Scythes
- Farwell's Patent Double Back Grass Scythes and Snathes
- Hay Forks and Rakes
- Manure Forks, Shovels, &c.
- English Corn Hoes
- Superior American made Casteel Hoes, with handles
- Wheat FANS, of various sizes
- Mattocks, Picks and Grubbing Hoes
- Corn Shellers
- Threshing Machines, with or without horse power
- F. H. Smith's Patent Lime Spreaders
- A great variety of Ploughs of all sizes, with wrought and cast iron Shares
- Swingle Trees and Hames
- Also, a great variety of Plough Castings, constantly on hand for sale by the piece or ton. All kinds of Machine Castings made to order; repairs on Ploughs and Machinery done at short notice
- Liberal discount made to those who purchase to sell again.

All kinds of Grass SEEDS and Seed Grain bought and sold by him, and particular attention paid to their quality.

Likewise constantly on hand a general assortment of Mr. D. Landreth's superior GARDEN SEEDS, raised by himself, and warranted genuine. All communications by mail, post paid, will receive prompt attention.

jy 4 J. S. EASTMAN.

MULBERRY TREES.

75,000 Chinese Morus Multicaulis, all on their own bottoms, of various sizes, from one to six feet, at the lowest prices. The wood is well matured and very perfect, and they have become acclimated, by successive propagation in a most exposed location —Prepared Cuttings will be supplied at the lowest rates.

3,000 hybrid short jointed Mulberry, with large leaves, very hardy and on their own bottoms—5 to 6 ft. in height.

20,000 Chinese Morus expanse, with large smooth glossy leaves, very succulent and nutricious, and greatly loved by the worm. This is a most valuable variety for the North, being very hardy, and none more highly esteemed in France. They are engrafted on the white mulberry, which increases their hardihood, and are 5 to 7 feet in height—This is the only engrafted kind.

3,000 Dandolo or Mozettiana Mulberry, 1 and 2 years old from seed, a most excellent variety, with large leaves and very hardy

10,000 Brussa Mulberry, very hardy

25,000 Florence Mulberry, leaves nearly entire

30,000 white Mulberry, 1 to 2 years old

65 lbs. white Italian Mulberry Seed

750 lbs. white and yellow Sugar Beet Seed

☞ Priced catalogues of the above, and of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Green House plants, Bulbous Flower Roots, splendid Dahlias, and Garden, Agricultural and Flower Seeds, sent gratis to every applicant. Orders sent per mail will meet prompt attention, and the trees be packed carefully and forwarded as desired. Companies or individuals desirous to contract for large numbers of trees will be dealt with on the most liberal terms.

WM. PRINCE & SON.

New York, Nov. 22—28. 4

☞ *The office of the "Farmer and Gardener" is removed to the cor. Baltimore & North sts.*